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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

GERMANY STANDS BY THEM. WILL PROTECT THE BOERS.

THE KAISER GIVES ASSURANCES TO SEC-RETARY LEYD.

HE IS SAID TO HAVE PROMISED THAT THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE WILL RECOGNIZE THE IN-

THE UITLANDERS AND THE RELEASE OF DR. JAMESON DISCREDITED AT THE LONDON COLONIAL OFFICE SIR GORDON SPRIGG SUC-CEEDS CECIL RHODES.

audience to Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He assured Dr. Leyd that the Transvaal Republic could rely on the protection of Germany it is said that the Emperor promised that Germany would recognize the independence of the Transvaal Republic by appointing a German Resident at Pretoria instead of a Consul as heretofore, and that he also assured the Transvaal Secretary of State that the Triple of the South African Republic. Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not present at the interview, although it is customary for the Foreign Minister to be present at Imperial audiences with the head of the Foreign Department of a regularly constituted Government.

The "Frankfort Gazette" supports the statement that Emperor William promised Dr. Leyd of the Transvaal. The paper says that the German Government will appoint a Consul-Gen eral at Pretoria, who will exercise the functions of a diplomatic agent.

London, Jan. 6 .- Frequent and prolonged conferences have taken place throughout the day between Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; G. J. Goschen, First Lord of Admiralty, and the heads of the War and Admiralty Departments, General Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, and the entire headquarters staff were busy at the Horse Guards until a late hour to-night.

The Colonial Office has heard nothing of the alleged rising of the Uitlanders against President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, nor have the authorities of that office rec information that Dr. Jameson has been res-Colonial authorities.

"The Times" will publish a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, saying that Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State at Transvaal, with a secret fund placed at his disposal has floated a German colonization company which will introduce 5,000 German military settlers into the Transvaal.

The dispatch adds that President Kruger has stopped food supplies from entering Johannesburg. The whole National Reform Committee has been arrested. Nobody is allowed to enter the Transvaal without a passport bearing the visé of President Kruger.

On January 1, despite their own grievances the Germans in Pretoria sent a cable dispatch to Emperor William through the German Consul, imploring the Kaiser to bring pressure to bear on England not to interfere in the Transvaal.

NO TROOPS ORDERED TO CAPE COLONY. In regard to the report that the British Govthe story that 1,200 soldiers left Bombay yester-War Office that no troops have been especially ordered to the Cape. The only transport onveying troops from Bombay is the steamer Victoria, which is bringing 1,200 soldiers home from that place. The Victoria was ordered to call at Cape Town on her way home, to learn if the men she has on board would be needed in Ashantee. The report that troops W ing sent from Bombay to the Cape undoubtedly originated, in a misconception of the destination of the men on board the Victoria.

"The Central News" says that it has been de cided to land at Cape Town the 1,200 troops who were recently ordered home from Bombay, on the transport Victoria. The transport is due to arrive at Cape Town on January 16. Some of the soldiers are invalids, while others are INSURGENTS' MARCH ARRESTED. men whose time has expired.

In an interview to-day Sylney Buxton, who was Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, said that the Government would doubtless receive the unanimous support of the country in its policy in the Transvaal. He cited statements made by the late Government in the House of Commons, the purport of which was similar to those made by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, to the effect that the Government would adhere to its obligations under the convention of 1884 and would uphold that convention in all its provisions.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated January 1, says that the German and American residents of that city, after unsatisfactory interviews with the Government, joined the National Union of Uitlanders, which is now a united body.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that Dr. Jameson, who has been a prisoner there, has been set at liberty. No details are given. "The Globs" denies the report that Dr. Jameson has

been released. RHODES'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Dispatches received from Cape town this morning say that the resignation of Cecfi Phodes as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony has been . ccepted by Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, and Sir Gordon Sprigg, treasurer of the Cape Government, has been appointed in his place.

A dispatch from Cape Town received by a news agency here says that the force which Dr Jameson led into the Transvani to assist the Ultianders numbered only 460 men. This force on Wedsan led into the Transvaal to assist the Ultianders numbered only 460 men. This force on Wednesday fought a battle with 2,000 Boers, who occupied a strong position near Krugersdoff. Failing in their attempts to dislodge the Boers, Jameson's column moved southward, fighting all night, along the road toward Johannesburg. Jameson, it is said, expected that 2,000 men from Johannesburg would join him. His command fought for thirty-six hours without relief. Additional dispatches from Cape Town say that the column under the command of Dr. Jameson reached Viakfortein, six miles from Johannes-

Additional dispatches from Cape Town say that the column under the command of Dr. Jameson reached Vlakfortein, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when desultory fighting began between Jameson's men and the Boers, who outnumbered the former six to one. Jameson's men were repulsed and fell back, still fighting. Finally their cartridges were exhausted and they were obliged to surrender. Dr. Jameson, however, did not order the holsting of the white flag.

the Assembly. He was afterward Colonial Secretary, and was Premier of the Colony from 1878 to 1880. He was its Treasurer from 1884 to 1886, and from 1885 to 1880 combined that office with the Premireship. Since 1893 he has been Treasurer of the Colony in the Cabinet of Cecil Rhodes.

IT MADE THE BLOOD TINGLE. IS JOHN M'GOUGH LYING? WENT DOWN WITH THE SHIP.

THE COMING BOND ISSUE.

A CREW PERISHED IN SIGHT OF THE OPINIONS ABOUT IT IN THE FINANCIAL

New-York

BRITAIN'S DEFIANCE.

NO ABATEMENT OF THE HOSTILITY TOW-ARD GERMANY.

THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATION'S ARMA-MENT INSISTED UPON BY THE PRESS-ENG-LAND PERCEIVES THE NECESSITY OF HAVING A MONROE DOCTRINE

OF HER OWN

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Copyright: 1896 by The Tribung Association

by the German Emperor's dispatch to President Kruger is increased by the acrid tone of the Berlin press and by the intination that marines would have been landed from the German warships in Delagoa Bay for the defence of the Transvaal in an emergency. The Emperor is to was a fortnight ago. He is openly charged with promoting Chauvinism, whi h is the Continental synonyme for Jingolsm. The significance of that dispatch and the subsequent threats of landing gerated, since nothing was heard of either until Mr. Chamberlata had committed the British Gov. ernment to the defence of the Transvaal and a until Jameson was known to be a prisoner: but the English press treats ever, thing seriously and

Queen over the Transvaal leaves no loophole for | vory had risen to nine degrees above zero neither boundaries nor internal autonomy concern any Power except England. That English Monroe Doctrine us it is known in Australia, India and South Africa, however wicked and aggressive it may be for Americans to demand arbitration for the settlement of the Venezuela dispute

Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in saving the Both reports are discredited by the reputation of the firltish Government, which would have been compromised if Jameson's predatory raid had not been condemned, and responsibility for h gisavowed; but the English press discerns the necessity for a rigid investigation of the charges currently believed, whether made in the Transvani, Germany or Lombard Street, that Cecil Rhodes and the Colonial offi-cials are implicated in a plot against the Boers. At the same time the wave of hostility from atlantic opinion from America, convinces the English that the world is against them, and that they must

> maker, but public attention is preoccupied with Jameson's blunder and the Emperor's outbreak question prematurely. Mr. Norman's historical evidence hearing on the troutler dispute has opened many eyes, and his account of the coudvance must come from the other. The German complication has undoubtedly deepened the detions at issue with America bon rably and peace-INF ably settled

STOCKS CLOSE WEAK IN LONDON. London, Jan 6.-The Stock Exchange opened quie The market closed irregular, and most de-were weak. American rational securities at an average decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in foreign Spanish fell 13. Kaffirs dropped \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \).

BUT THE SPREAD OF THE REBELLION CAUSES GREAT UNEASINESS IN MADRID - CAMPOS MAY RESIGN.

Madrid, Jan. 6.-An official dispatch received here says that the westward march of the insurgents in Cuba has been arrested by Government troops. The dispatch adds that General cline, Navarro has defeated the insurgents, but gives

The "Heraldo" says that it is the intention

The spread of the recommon cances great in-casiness here. In military circles, Marshal Campos it severely criticised, but the consensus of opinion is that the Government will not re-move him from the command in Cuba. For other Cuban news, see Page Lil

CUBANS WANT RECOGNITION.

TO LAY THE MATTER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

ON CUBAN AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. Sefor Estrada Palma, Minister Plenipotenti of the Provisional Cuban Republic; Gonzalo de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban Legation, and Horatio S. Rubens, legal adviser of the Ca Junta, went to Washington last evening for of laying important information before the Congressional Committee lately appointed to secure facts concerning the actual situation in Cuba. The Cuban Legation has received a number of important uments from the Cuban Constituent Congress, session of the civil officials of the Cubin

was said at Cuban headquarters yesterday that It was said at Cuban headquarters yesterday tin the friends of the Cuban cause who are in Washington were about to make a vigorous effort source Government recognition of the Cuban be ligerency. 'Wmy,' said one of the Cuban he from Ja Vilias, who arrived at the Junta headquarters last week, and brought the document which the members of the Logation have taken to Washington, 'the Spanish caim is that we show not be recognized by any hation because there no wat in Cuba, only riotous disturbances, which have will soon suppress. The Spanish war officially suppress. Additional dispatches from Cape Town say that the column under the command of Dr. Jameson reached Vlakfortein, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when desultory fighting began between Jameson's men and the Boers, who outnumbered the former six to one. Jameson's men were repulsed and fell back, still fighting. Finally their cartridges were exhausted and they were obliged to surrender. Dr. Jameson, however, did not order the holsting of the white flag.

The Dutch press advocates the incorporation of Rhodesia that part of South Africa lying to the south of the south of the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State and of German East Africal, with the Transvaal Republic.

The Colonial Office is informed that Charles Coventry, captain in the Bechuanaland police and son of the Earl of Coventry, has died from the wounds received in the battle between the Boers and the followers of Dr. Jameson.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Gaulois" publishes a report of an interview with ex-Premier Ribot, in which that statesman expresses the opinion that it would not be a difficult matter for England to emerge with dignity from the situation in the Transvaal. The attitude of the British Government, he thinks, has from the first been clear, enabling it to cope with any eventuality.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, the new Premier of Cape Colony, was born in Ipswich, England, in 1830, his father being a Baptist clergyman. In 1838 he went to the Cape Colony, and soon became a member of tender of the Cape Colony, and soon became a member of tender of the command of the cape Colony, and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and soon became a member of tender of the colony and the colony and the colony

TWO ELOCKADES ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE THE FIERCE WINDS-POLICE CALLED TO

STATION-WARMER TO-DAY.

New-Yorkers who have given much attention to the weather lately have observed that it runs in streaks of mild and cold. Some of them predicted at Christmas time that there would soon be another cold snap, which would make The cold snap was here with a vengeance yesterday. Everybody who moved out of doors felt the sting of the frosty air, and people, as a rule, wore their heaviest winter wraps and warmest underclothing. Earmuffs were much in demand, and even district mes-

It was the coldest day that New-York has experienced since 1880, when, on December 31, At 6 a. m. yesterday the mercury had passed the zero point and was trying to get further below it. For three hours the struggle was maintained, and then, seeing that it was of no avail, the mercury began to rise slowly from the bulb, and at noon it had reached the altitude

RECORD IN 1875.

The coldest day in New-York since Weather Bureau has been in existence was on McGough Has Confersed-Robert Ross's Slayer January 10, 1875, when the mercury registered

"We have had the worst of it" said the local forecaster, Dunn, as he gazed fearfully below at the hurrying crowd. "The cold wave was due to ous utterances of Germany's reptile press. Ing rapidly eastward and we have had our coldest weather. It is now getting warmer all over

Down on the street the people hustled along. swinging their arms and flapping their hands chief sufferers were the motormen on the cable loquently of the suffering of the "wandering Willies" who sought the warm, but iron-clad re-

Seldom have the people along the river front and visitors to the Battery, been treated to so Without exception, they steamed in conted with fee fore and

way of an immediate adjustment are considered hundred applications were handed in. The cold insuperable by the wisest heads, since both snap caused an increase in the number of daily Cleveland and Salisbury inelst that the first ad- applications. Each application has to be in sire of Englishmen generally to have all ques- | line of poor persons in Superintendent Blake's rooms all day seeking relief.

Of course, there was a breakdown on the cars would step running when the mercury was hovering about the zero mark and a walk from Brooklyn to New-York involved so much suf-fering as to be almost dangerous. Probably 1,000 persons who took the walk about 9 o'clock

1,000 persons who took the walk about 9 o'clock vesterday metaling were more angry than surprised at the stopping of the cars.

Twenty minutes before 9 o'clock a train of four cars started from the Brooklyn end of the Bridge, and every car was crowded with passengers. The train got a little way past the Brooklyn tower and then stopped with a series of joits. For several minutes the passengers could not find out what was the matter, and many of these were alarmed for their safety, while others hooted and jecred At the trainmen. It was discovered at last that the grip of one of the cars and broken and the grips of the other cars were not able to drag the train up the incline.

STOPPED FOR HALF AN HOUR.

A message was sent by telephore from the tower to the Brooklyn end, and a switch loco of Captain-General Campos to resign on Feb-The sprend of the rebellion causes great un- other trains had to be stopped for nearly half an hour. A great crowd of people collected at the Brocklyn end of the Bridge and waited awhile, and about 1,000 unwillingly started to walk over because they could not be sure when the trains would run, and they were in a burry to get across the river. There were many young women who feared that they might lose young women who feared that they might lose their places as typewriters or saleswomen if they were too late in arriving at offices in this city, and there were many belated clerks and business men in the crowd.

The wind that swept over the Bridge made the suffering from the cold more intolerable. Many of the persons wrapped handker-chiefs about their cars to goes them from freezing and most of the

of the persons wrapped handkerchiefs about their ears to keep them from freezing, and most of the men had lei-les banging from their beards when incy got to New-York, Before half the people who started to waik rad time to complete their journey, they were disgusted by seeing the trains start again. It was nearly an hour before the trains were running on their usual time, and there was serious delay for many people who got over in the cars.

There was another block on the Bridge last evening just at the "rush" hours. At 5:30 o'clock the grip on one of the cars on a train bound for Brooklyn gave out near the New-York tower, causing the cable to slip through the shoe of the grip. The grips on the three other cars held and the train west on toward Brooklyn, but so slowly that the following train caught up with it, and was compelled to drop the cable in order to avoid a collision. A third train was also stalled by the blacked train. This last train was run back to This jast train was run back to blacked train. This last train was run back to the New-York termfinal, and the other stalled train was hauled to the Brooklyn terminal by a locometive. Travel on the railroad was inter-rupted for fifteen or twenty minutes. In the mean time Brooklynites walked or waited for the

CROWDS AT CITY HALL STATION.

Soon after 6 o'clock last evening so many people rushed to the platform of the City Hall station of the elevated railroad that the platform became dangerously overcrowded. Every body going uptown at the time wanted to get into the warm cars. To make the crowding at the station worse, there was delay in the run-ning of trains on the City Hall branch. It was said that the cold had disabled one of the

The starways of the station became so blocked with people that for a time nobody could get up or down. The police reserves were called from the City Hall and from the Oakstations to untangle the mass of humanity on the stativays and platform and keep ordeuntil the throng had decreased. No one was hurt in the jam.

The forecast for to-day is generally fair and

ICE PROSPECT AGAIN GOOD.

Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 6 (Special).-The cold wave sent the mercury down on the jump all along the Hudson last night and this morning the record shows it reached from 12 to 15 degrees below zero.

Continued on Third Page.

HOW DID SENATOR MURPHY'S NEWSPAPER KNOW OFFERS OF HELP APPARENTLY REFUSED-THE ON NOVEMBER 13 THAT M'GOUGH WAS GOING

PRIEVES SHEA AND SENDS A COM

MISSION TO TAKE M'GOUGH'S AFFIDAVIT.

[BT TELECEAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 6.-Governor Morton will make a thorough investigation of the truthfulness on" of John McGough that he killed Robert Ross, the watcher at the polls, who was fending the ballot-box at the election in Troy in said; rime, was guiltless of it. One of his reasons for oing so, undoubtedly, will be that about November 20 he received a long and strongly worded letter from Senator Edward Murphy, jr., imploring mercy for Shea and asking that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. lieved that Senator Murphy had an extraordinary the Senator's request. McGough's however, in all probability has again brought Sen-

ator Murphy's letter to the Governor's mind.

Albany, owns a large share of "The Albany Ar ticle which, in view of McGough's "confession" Saturday, would now seem to be extraordinary. It was the only newspaper in the United States which May Not Be the Man Awaiting Death-Circum stantial Evidence Brought About the Conviction of Shea, and There Is a Possibility That It Was Not a Just Verdiet

THE ARGUS'S" PREDICTION.

Election Imy fight, his made a confession, which exculpates Shea and announces that it was he who fired the shots, sny one of which was sufficient to cause Robert Roses death. Shea was arrested and convicted on purely creumstantial evidence. Med Gough was also arrested on the charge of shooting William Rose, a brother of Robert, who was killed, and, convicted of assautt, first degree, was sentenced to Dannemora for the term of ten years. The report that McGough had confessed is believed by many who are familiar with the case. The friends of Shea do not appear down ast over his resentence, and profess to believe that the sentence will never be executed. When they are asked to give reasons for this buoyancy of spirit they merely look wise and say nothing.

It thus appears that on January 4 the Massasoit sighted, during a convicted of assault, first degree, was sended to Dannemora for the term of ten years. The tended to Dannemora for the term of ten years. The tended to Dannemora for the term of ten years. The seasons at that McGough had confessed is believed by who are familiar with the case. The friends had on appear down ast over his resentence, profess to believe that the sentence will never recented. When they are asked to give reasons his buoyancy of spirit they merely look wise any nothing.

The captain of the Massasoit sighted, during a heavy gale, off the port bow, the steamship Bayone, a German tank from Bremen, bound for Philadelphila, Captain Murray altered his course and ran to the tank, while the seasons his buoyancy of spirit they merely look wise any nothing.

The captain of the Massasoit then asked if the tank wanted assistance, and her captain replied, "Do not require assistance and her captain replied, "Do not require assistance and her captain replied, "Do not require assistance and her captain for the tank wanted assistance, and her captain replied, "Do not require assistance and her captain for the tank wanted assistance, and her captain for the tank wanted assistance and her captain for the tank wanted assistance and her captain for the tank replied. "Do not require assistance and her captain for the tank replied to the tank wanted assistance and her captain for the tank replied." The captain for the tank replied to the tank wanted assistance and her captain for the tank replied. "Do not require assistance and her captain for the tank replied." The captain for the tank replied to the tank wanted assistance and her captain for the tank replied. The captain for the tank replied to the tank replied to the tank replied to the tank replied to the tank replied. The captain of the tank replied to the tank repli

ist some person attached to "The Argus" knew hat, as a last resort to save Shea, a "confession" leak out of Clinton Prison as early as Noorday, was appointed through Senator THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Morton sent to Clinton Prison to day t

The prosecution counsel at the trial of Shea were learge Haines, of Rochester, and Thomas S. Fagan, Assistant Testrict Attorney of Rensoclare County, Speaking about the "confession" to-day, Mr. Fagan 164

ind killer Record to maself in jeography of the maself in jeography. The confession, in the second piace, should be received with a great deal of caution because the crook who shot Robert Rose must have should to se east and north of him, but at the trial of Steps will as at his ewn trial. Methods where that well as at his ewn trial. Methods was west and south of Base, and so are could was west and south of Base, and so are could be that the fatal shot. From fourteen to thave fired the fatal shot. not have fired the fatal shot. From fourteen in twenty-one witnesses for the prosecution testific-that it was Shea who shot and killed Robert Rose and they placed Shea behind Ross and in a position to inflict the mortal wound. There was no witness sworn upon the trial who placed McJough in posi-tion to inflict the wound. tion is inflict the wound."
McGough, in his sworn testimony at the trial of Part" Son, said that it was Boland who are t the that which killed Robert Ross.

CITIZENS OF TROY INDIGNANT.

A citizens' indignation meeting will be held in Troy next Monday night to protest against any commutation of the sentence of Shea. This is done nder a general belief that McGough's "confes-

Rochester, Jan. 6.-Cleorge Raines, who prosecut ed "Hat" Shea in his trial for the killing of Robert Ross, makes the following statement:

ert Ross, makes the following statement:

"Syteen witnesses of manuestioned character testified to the identity of Shea as the man who leviled his pistol immediately at the back of the head of Robert Ross and Inflated the fatal wound. Six witnesses of similar character testified that McGough was then under Ross, and after Ross had been shot, McGough slipped out and ran away, and that Ross never movel afterward. The build which Riled Ross was thred directly in the back of his head. Shea and all of the witnesses for the defence, on both trials, chimed that Rossingh was never behind him, which derives McGough of the slightest corroboration by any other person of his present claim that he could have inflicted the fatal wound."

HARRISON AS A CANDIDATE.

INCREASING REPORTS THAT HE DOES NOT WANT THE NOMINATION-EXPECTED EAST THIS WEEK.

Ex-President Harrison is expected to arrive it New-York the latter part of the present week. Gen-eral Harrison has been in the West since Taanksgiving. Since his visit here the Morton boom has been faunched, and politicians are inclined to think that the ex-President is coming back to see how seriously this new move may interfere with his

slowly gaining ground that General Harrison is not even a receptive candidate. The stories have come Redetsky's friend got his papers. from the West, and have, indeed, found an echo here. It is said that General Harrison is not and will not be a candidate for the nomination.

One of the first persons to declare that General

Harrison was not in the race was General Louis T. Michener. After his denial that General Harrion was a candidate, there was so much talk about the matter that General Michener qualified his

the matter that General Michener qualified his statement and said that he had received no formal declaration from the ex-President, but that he understood he was not a candidate. When General Michener was asked when he was here last week to say something about General Harrison, he said that he knew nothing about the movements or intentions of the ex-President.

Another reason that has been cited for the ex-President's visit is his reported engagement to Mrs. Dimmock. This story still hangs fire, and has not been denied. It is reported by those who are supposed to know that General Harrison will be married in February. The stories printed in the papers during his last visit to the city that Mrs. Dimmock was a constant guest of members of his family at the Imperial Hotel are denied by those who were mentioned as entertaining her.

The statement of ex-Governor Charles Foster, made in Clincinnati, that he had the best of reasons for thinking that under no consideration would the ex-President be a candidate, was foreshadowed by a Republican of National reputation in this city a week ago. He is in close touch with General Harrison, and these repeated reports are beginning to gain credence. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where General Harrison stays when in the city, it was said yesterday that up to date they had received no word from him about reserving rooms.

MASSASOIT.

SOLITARY LIGHT AT SEA THAT SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED-VESSEL SHORT OF COAL

Davy Jones's locker has been filled by one more crew, according to the report brought in by the British steamship Massasolt, which ar-Captain Murray, the skipper of the Massasoit,

& Son., by The Tribune reporter yesterday, "We left the British Channel on December 22, and very soon after struck northeast gales which quickly developed into a hurricane. We hove to at 6 a. m The day was hazy, rainy and thick. At 2 p. m., when about to steam for port, we sighted the wreck of a three-masted

schooner to windward. She was flying signals

of distress, and only the stump of the foremast

when seen at the offices of her agents, T. Hogan

was standing. "I saw she was in a bad way, and headed for her. At that time, four men were gathered aft. The after deckhouse was carried away, and one of them was waving the British ensign, union down.

"The Massasolt ran to windward of the wreck and a barrel of crude oil was thrown over into the sea. Then the ship steamed to leeward. I then swung the stern to the wreck, within a ship's length, thinking that the crew would take dvantage of the full to come aboard in their life-out, which I saw swinging at the davits. It was o use to hall the vessel, for no voice could be eard in that gale. It was entirely impracticable to lower our own boats.
"When we saw there was no intention on their

"When we saw there was no intention on their part of trying to get aboard, we stood by all night and kept our eyes on the little light which glimmered from the schooner, although I had no idea how they could get a light to glow.

"The deckhouse had been carried away, as was nearly everything else on deck. The crew huddled aft. I stayed as close as I dared.

"Suddenly, at 5 a. m., the watch on deck saw the faint light of the schooner disappear. When daylight appeared I steamed close to where the schooner had been and cruised around for some time, but nothing could be seen of the vessel. Other vessels were in the vicinity, and I continued oh my course."

On January 4 the Massasoit sighted, during a

On January 4 the Massascit sighted, during a heavy gale, off the port how that

mber 20, is Captain Von Hugo.

SIX TRAINMEN KILLED

Chulleothe, Ohlo, Jan. 6.-Six persons killed and two others injured, one seriously, in a wreck at Schooley's Station Saturday night. The dead are; George Addis, fireman; J. H. Cox, fireman; J. F. Edington, of Loveland, postal clerk; Jesse King, brakeman; Leon Mathers, fireman: Thomas Michaels, engineer of express. both arms and legs cut off. Fitzsimmons, a freight engineer, was slightly injured, and J. D. Murphy, of Greenfield, postal clerk, badly in-

ev's Station, seven miles east of here. The first train pulled out, and the conductor, thinking that the second one would follow left the switch open. Effect minutes later the east-bound express came along at the rate of forty miles an hour, and running on the switch, struck the train standing there. Both trains were badly wrecked. Conductor "Tom" brown, of the express, had to walk two miles to t-lephone the news to this city. Conductor Hendershot, of the freight, is responsible for the week, as he left the switch open. The passengers in the express were badly shaken up, but none seriously injured.

GPPOSED BY MOST BANKERS.

A majority of New-York bankers are opposed to a popular loan, because they believe it will not surceed, and its failure, they contend, would impair the value of the bonds. The first trains was \$50,000,000 5 per cent ten-year bonds. They were offered to the public on a 3 per cent basis, and subscriptions for less than \$1,000,000 shaken up, but none seriously injured.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN A MINE.

THEY WERE DESCENDING IN A BUCKET WHEN THE ROPE CAUGHT AND THEFED THEM OUT.

Shamokin, Penn., Jan. 6. - An accident at the Lake Flottler Collery at an early hour this morning resulted in the loss of four lives. The victims were Patrick Lynch, Peter Bobert, Steven Manrute and John Maurute. A shaft is being sunk at this colliery, and a

depth of 900 feet has been reached. The unfortunate men had been in the mine, had prepared a charge for blasting and gone to the surface for safety and also to fire the blast, which is done at the top of the mine by means of electricity. The blast was successfully accomplished, and the men took their places in the bucket and gave the signal to the engineer in charge of the hoisting

signal to the engineer in charge of the hoising engine to lower them to the bottom of the mine. All went well until they had been lowered to a distance of 300 feet from the bottom, when the rope caught and the men were thrown headlong down the shaft to instant death.

This colliery was burned out about a year ago and a brother of Peter Bobert, one of the vietims of to-day's accident, was smothered in the flames. The workings are the property of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company.

ON THE SIDE HE THOUGHT WAS RIGHT.

A SOUTHERNER'S DIPLOMATIC ANSWER TO JUDGE PRYORS QUESTION AS TO WHERE HE FOUGHT IN THE WAR.

Judge Pryor made a few citizens yesterday in the Supreme Court. Samuel Redetsky, of No. 220 East Nineteenth-st., was a witness for Charles Rekosky, who wanted his final papers. Redetsky looked like a scidier, and spoke with an accent. Judge

"Since 1872," replied Mr. Redetsky. "I was in the South during the war. I have been here since 1838." And on which side did you fight?" asked the

Court.

Redetsky was about to answer when the Judge interrupted. "I did not mean to ask you that," he raid; "what I meant to say was that I hope you fought on the right side."

"I did, Your Honor," answered the witness, taking the ene. "I fought on the side I thought was

THE MAYOR BELIEVES IN OLD RYE. TELLS HIS CALLERS HE HAS FOUND IT AN EX-

CELLENT REMEDY FOR GOUT. The Cromwellian Board of Aldermen met yester day in Emmet Hall, No. 230 West Thirtleth-st.,

and, in accordance with their old custom, a committee consisting of William E. Demarest, sr., called upon the Mayor. "We are ready for business," said the elder

Demarest, as he saluted the Mayor. "Oh, yes, but I don't know you," said the Mayor.

"Oh, yes; but I don't know you," said the Mayor.
"Oh, we are the Cromwellian Board of Aldermen," chorused the three.
"We'l, what can I do for you?"
The committee told the Mayor that they wanted to go to work as the regularly constituted Board of Aldermen. The Mayor said he had one Board already, and could not use the second.
The committee wished the Mayor a happy new year, and, after kindly inquiring about the status of the Mayor's gout, withdrew.
When asked for the best remedy for gout by one of the committee, the Mayor laughingly retorted: "Rye whiskey is the best thing I have found."

New-England knows the ARETHUSA SPRING WATER from Seymour, Connecticut, New-York should know it also, and a trial will prove its value. TRY IT.-Advt

PRICE THREE CENTS,

A CREW PERISHED IN SIGHT OF THE OPINIONS ABOUT IT IN THE FINANCIAL

COMMUNITY.

SOME DOUBT WHETHER A POPULAR LOAN WILL BE A SUCCESS-AN IDEA IN WALL STREET THAT FINALLY THE MORGAN-STILLMAN SYNDICATE WILL GET THE WHOLE

ISSUE-THAT BODY NOT TO DISBAND-ITS BIDS. While the public offering of bonds by the

Secretary of the Treasury came as a surprise to the financial community as a whole, it was not altogether unlooked for by J. Pierpont Morgan and President James Stillman, of the National City Bank, who organized the syndicate to purchase the bonds, or rather to furnish gold in exchange for the bonds. It likewise proved what they had all along said, namely, that no bargain had been struck between the Administration and the syndicate. The syndicate was formed with the idea

originally of supplying the gold to replenish the Treasury reserve whenever the Administration should reach the conclusion that the reserve was dangerously low. It was not thought the Administration would try a "popular loan," but would, as it did in February, 1895, sell the entire issue outright to the syndicate which was When objections to a private sale to the

syndicate were raised and a demand made that the people at large should have an opportunity to bid in competition for the bonds, the promoters of the syndicate saw that a change in the situation was not improbable, and they were, accordingly, as stated, not unprepared for the announcement which the Secretary of the Treasury made at midnight Sunday. The syndicate was not abandoned as a con

sequence of the action of the Administration in inviting proposals for the bonds, but the plans of Mr. Morgan and President Stillman and their associates were materially altered.

THE SYNDICATE NOT TO DISBAND. When asked what the future policy of the syndicate would be, Mr. Morgan said:

"I cannot at present say what the syndicate will do. There are thirty days in which to think over matters and arrive at a conclusion. The syndicate will not disband. No member of it has withdrawn. The Secretary of the Treasury had a right to offer the bonds to the public and I do not see why the public should not be able to obtain the gold with which to pay for them. The bond syndicate has no corner in gold and the notion that it has is absurd.

The remarks of Mr. Morgan were made after he had talked with leading members of the syndicate and found that a villingness existed to let their subscriptions stand and be turned in as a bid at a price to be fixed upon at a later date When the second bond issue under the Cleveland Administration was made, in November, 1894, ids were asked from the public by the Secretary of the Treasury. John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, and Mr. Morgan made up a syndicate and offered to take the whole issue at one price, or, if part of the bonds were awarded to others, to take what were left at a lower price. The Administration rejected all separate bids and accepted Mr. Stewart's bid for the whole issue at the price named by him. The reason for the acceptance of Mr. Stewart's bid was that it would yield more to the Government than if the outside bids were accepted and the balance of the bonds sold to the Morgan syndicate at the reduced figure. It is the intention of the present syndicate to bid for the whole issue at one price and for any part of the issue at another lower Two freight-trains stood on a switch at School- price. The bid for the wnole issue will probably

OPPOSED BY MOST BANKERS.

basis, and subscriptions for less than \$1,000,00 were received. President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, then took hold and raised the loan which, with the premium, agregated \$58,000,000, among New-Vork bankers

The call for a loan which the Secretary of the Treasury has just put out, does not prohibit bidders from drawing gold from the United States Treasury with which to pay for bonds. The agreement of the Morgan-Stillman syndicate provided that the gold to be paid for the bonds should not be taken from the Treasury. In the case of the first Cleveland bond issue \$24,000,000 out of the \$58,000,000 paid for the bonds was taken from the Sub-Treasury. In the case of the second issue a large portion of the gold used in payment for the bonds was borrowed and the borrowers subsequently procured gold from the Treasury with which to

repay it.

The sole object of the forthcoming bond issue is to secure gold. There is enough money in the Treasury to cover the National deficit for a long time to come. The thing is to restore the gold reserve in the Treasury. It is argued that intending buyers of bonds will not pay specie brokers a commission to pick up gold for them when they can secure it without cost by presenting greenbacks or Treasury notes at any

THE SUPPLY OF MONEY.

Totals

The official statement of the money in the ountry shows the supply and distribution of the different kinds of money on January 1 to have

diver cates design of 1890 des notes (green-	49,936,439 336,076,648 115,726,769	Treasury, \$83,278,392 304,083,702 12,764,321 163,450 9,625,856 22,044,511
etificates of 1872.	230,855,873 31,605,000 201,658,836	115,825,148 2,845,000 7,063,137
	\$1,579,206,724	\$617,793,512

The gold coin in circulation is stated to be \$484,728,547, of which about half is estimated to be in banks and financial institutions. The balance is in the hands of the people. Furthermore, there is outstanding \$49,936,439 in gold certificates. There is, therefore, an abundance of gold outside of the Treasury. The money in the hands of the public which the Treasury has to redeem in gold, if called upon to do so, consists of Treasury notes and greenbacks, to the amount of \$346,582,642. The Treasury itself holds of these kinds of money, \$137,869,654, or 28.8 per cent of the total. The Treasury holds \$29,820,315 in gold bullion and \$124,612,532 in ellver bullion. The 4 per cent bonds which are to be issued

are to run for twenty-nine years, and if sold on a 3 per cent basis, that is, a basis yielding a return of 3 per cent per annum, to the purchaser, they would bring 119.28. Bonds of the same class which were sold one year ago and which will expire at the same time as the proposed issue are quoted at 1161/2. It is hardly to be expected that many bids for the new bonds on a 3 per cent basis will be presented. People will not be likely to pay the Government 2% per cent more in gold for bonds than they would have to pay for similar bonds in the open market. where a certified check can be used. As a fact, the public bids are expected to average about

110. In view of the talk about the utility of the